influenced the Navy Department and the Commandt Norfolk. Indecision seemed everywhere to exist,
some of the best officers in the Navy were appayou'll dazed at the course which events were tak.
Commodore McCauley at one time was master of
tion, and with promptness and decision might have
d all the ships, guns, and stores, even if he judged it
sable to abandon the Navy Yard.

6. Commodore probably thought that by retaining
Merrimae and her battery be would have a strong
e to repel any attack that might be made from the
ide. The old Commodore who had fought gallantly
his country in former days was completely actied of anything like disleyalty by the officers who
sent down to take the Merrimac away from Norbut it is unfortunate that he did not show more denof character when the crisis came upon him.
ery officer connected with the Norfolk Navy Yard
it for a share of censure, which is not to be wond at when it is now known that every ship and
could have been saved. The broadside of the Gertown, which was all ready for sea and only waiting

eiy little use. st have been a painful alternative to that faithful must have been a painful alternative to that faithful officer. Commolore Paulding, who abhorred everyg is the shape of rebellion to be obliged to apply the h to the historic ships of the Navy and destroy the r valuable material the Government had t so many years accumulating, especially he was aware that most of destruction might easily have been prevented had so many days been lost in deciding what to do. But fat had gone forth, the mania for destruction had d upon every one, as we see boys go mad over the mig of a hayrick which they have set fire to in on sport.

istibles and the whole saturated with oil and ture. The shiphoness and other buildings were prein the same manner and nothing left thance so that the rebels could any benefit from what was left behind. The due is that had cost millions to build was undermised, undred men ran to and fro with heavy hammers o knock off the trunions of the heavy pany but we exceptions.

ARMY AND NAVY AT FORT HENRY.

In the chapter devoted to " The Capture of Fort Henry by the Navy," Admiral Porter says :

Grant knew the nature of these works better than my other officer, and saw that Bowling Green and Common could both be turned as soon as Henry and nelson fell. Halleck and others were making great concison fell. Halleck and others were movements which amounted to nothing, but trategic movements which amounted to nothing, but trategic movements which amount give the effect their fall would have. On the 23d of annary Grant visited Halleck at St. Louis and urgently equested permission to make the attempt to take Forts lenry and Donelson, which General C. T. Smith, who had made a reconnoisance, reported could easily be done, the gunboats at that time were subject to General Halseck's orders and Flaz Officer Foote, who commanded hem had recommended a united movement of army and savy against the forts. The desired permission was maily granted, but the gallant commander of the army ontingent was greatly hampered by detailed instructions furnished by the commander-in-chief, Grant started from Cairo on the 2d of February, 1862, with 17,000 non in transports and Foote accompanied him with even guibbais. General Grant and Flag officer Foote had lutended to have the army and havy bake a simultaneous attack, but it is a pretty difficult matter to time such events. In combined movements omething siwars happens to delay one party or the ther; in this instance the roads were dreadful and the rmy was so delayed that it did not reach the fort until dome time after its surrender to the navy. strategic movements which amounted to nothing, but DONELSON.

The advance on and capture of Fort Donelson is

thus described: On the 8th of February, 1862, General Grant telegraphed to General Hallock: "Fort Henry is ours; the gunboats silenced the batteries before the investment was completed. I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson

graphed to General Halleck: "Fort their is ours, the gunboats silenced the batteries before the investment was completed. I shall take and destroy Fort Donelsen on the Sth and return to Fort Henry." The same reasons which had isduced Grant to undertake the capture of Fort Henry still urged him to take Fort Donelson, that is, to get the control of the Tennessee and Camberland Rivers and be able to penetrate into the heart of Tennessee with his troops and Foote's gunboats.

On the 7th of February his cavalry penetrated to within a mile of Fort Donelson, but they could obtain no information as to the strength of the place or the number of troops. Foote was notified of Grant's intentions, and was requested to have what gunboats he could muster ready to attack the batteries before the army made its assault. But the great rise in the Tennessee River prevented Grant from completing his proposed movement. The water overflowed the river banks and gave the army as much as it could do to save its stores and tents from the flood.

In the meantime the gunboats under Lieutenant Phelps had pushed on in the Tennessee as far as Fiscence, Ala., frigatening the inhabitants out of their wits and carrying comfort to the loyal citizens, who were glad to see the old flag floating over their waters.

While Grant was making his movement in the rear of the fort, so as to completely surround it and prevent the escape of any of the garrison, the gunboats on the water side were preparing for the attack. Foote, according to his own report, did not consider himself properly prepared for such an adventure, as his force was not sufficiently strong to make an attack on this fort, but at the carriest request of Halicek and Grant he felt called upon to do what he could, and at 3 p.m. on the 14th he moved up with his fleet.

Foote's vessels were struck about fifty times each by 128 and 32 pound shot and had fifty-four officers and men killed ared wounded.

We regret that we cannot chronicle a victory for the gunboats, but it was a fair stand-up fi

Having looked at all the details of this interesting af-

officers.

Having leoked at all the details of this interesting affair, we feel obliged to say that all the credit for the capture of Fort Donelson belongs to the army, as there was no truth in the statement that the enemy was so demoralized by the attack of the gamboats that they could not be brought into effective use on the following day in the actions which resulted in their defeat and the surrender of 16,000 men, sixty-five guns and 17,600 small arms to General Grant. (Twenty-five hundred of the Confederates were killed and wounded during the slege.)

There was one omission in this mayal attack which is due to the history of the times and chould be mentioned. Had the flag officer seat his remaining gunboats past the batteries at night when the darkness would have prevented the enemy from estimating his distance, the vessels would have been ready on the following day to enfliade the works in their weakest point, and what is more important still, they would have cut off all hope of escape of the garrison. The transports in which Floyd and Piliow with 5,000 men escaped across and up the river would all have falten into our hands.

A DRAMATIC CAPITULATION.

A DRAMATIC CAPITULATION.

Admiral Porter devotes a long chapter to the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by Farragut's squadron, in which he gives the following story of the meeting of officers of the contending forces to sign articles of capitulation:

The bombardment was continued during the afternoon

until the shells were exhausted, and on the following day, the 26th, the schooners were got underway and sent to Pilot Town to repienish their ammunition. Six were ordered thereafter to cross the bar at S. W. Pass and ordered thereafter to cross the bar at S. W. Pass and proceed to the rear of Fort Jackson, holding themselves in readiness for any service. At midnight of the 28th the V. General Duncan sent an officer on board the Harriet Lane to inform Commander Porter of his willingness to rapitulate. On the following day Commander Porter, with nine gamboats, proceeded up river to Fort Jackson mader a flag of truce, and upon arrival a boat was sent for the commanding officer of the river defences, and such other officers as he might desire to have accompany him. These officers were received on board with all the respect one to have men, and they bere themselves acting the what was in many respects an interior force. At the time of the capitulation, however, the Pederal commander knew nothing of the internal troubles which had immediately induced the surrender—the mutuny and desertion of the men and the final strokes of the fleet above. In any case, whether Farriaguthad succeeded or failed in his operations above, it was important to obtain possession of the forts as early as possible, and to that end terms of capitulation had been already prepared and these were accepted by General Duncan and Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins.

As the terms were being sigued, Porter found to his

include those affoat, General Duncan asserting that he had no authority whatever over the naval branch. The commander of the regular naval forces, Commander Mitchell, had, in fact, set the military at defiance. Porter waived the point, however, being determined upon the course to pursue when possession of the forts was secured.

He then gave Lieutenant Wainwright orders to pass the word to each of the other vessels to veer to the end of their chains and to use steam in sheering clear of the burning wreck if necessary, but not to leave the anchorage. The pen was then handed to General Duncan and to Golonel Higgins, the boldness of whose signatures gave no evidence of the proximity of a possibly fatal explosion.

The signatures being duly attached, all awaited quietly the result, which was not long delayed, the explosion taking place with a shock that fairly unseated the expectant oflicers, and threw the Harriet Lane well over to port. The capitulation was regularly finished, despite the interruption. The Louisiana had fortunately exploded before reaching the line of vessels, and injured nothing but Fort St. Philip, at which one man was killed.

ploded before reaching the line of vessels and nothing but Fort St. Philip, at which one man was killed.

The action of the Confederate naval officers in destroying the Louisiana was severely censured by those of the Army. The latter assured the Federal officers that they feit in no way responsible, as the vessel was entirely under Commander Mitchell's control. The Federal commander was much disappointed in the loss of the Louisiana, as he had calculated upon her usefulness against her fermer owners in operations further up the river. Within ten minutes after the departure of the Confederate officers, the colors of the fort were hauled down, and both works delivered over to the officers appointed to receive them.

The rising run, the morning after the fight, shone on smilling faces, even among the wounded.

Farragat received the congratulations of his officers as he had conducted the great fight—with imperturbability. He wasted no time in vain regrets over the saddening features of his victory, but making the signal "Push on to New-Orleans," seemed to forget the imperisable fame he had won, while in thought he was following up his great victory to the end.

THE GUNBOATS AT SHILOH. After noting the preparations made for the Sinking of the Hatteras by the Alabama": advance toward Pittsburg Landing, Admiral Por-

The account of the famous battle which soon occurred at this place must be left to military writers, but the bat-tle of Shiloh, with its changes of fortune from hour to hour, its keen anxieties, the splendid fighting on both sides and the splendid victory which was finally wrenched from the enemy after he had driven our troops back upon the river will always be remembered by

those who have read the history of that day.

We will only refer to the moment when our troops, having been driven by the enemy from point to point and ridge to ridge, had reached the river bank and were and ridge to ridge, had reached the river bank and were and ridge to ridge. and ringe to ridge, and reached the river cank and were brought to bay. Here the gunboats Lexington and Taylor rendered good service, and the National troops, rallying under the cover of their guns, now made a superb resistance, and although the enemy flung himsupero resistance, and although the enemy flung himself again and again upon the Union lines, he was again
and again driven back. The military historians have
not done justice to the work of the gunboats at this important juncture. It is the belief of many officers
that without the aid of these vessels the Federal Army
would have been annihilated. Between our position and where the enemy had prepared for this last
rush was a ravine which they must cross in the assault,
and here the two gunboats took up a position. At the
same time Colonel Webster, of General Grant's staf,
hastily collected some scattered cuns and piaced them
where they would play on the left finak of the enemy's
line when they should advance. This was the decisive
point in the battle. The next haif-hour would
settle the question whether or not a victorious Confederate army should occupy and lay under contribution the
States north of the Ohlo.

There was a brief full in the firing while the rebel host
was making its final preparations, and our troops were
was a brief full in the firing while the rebel host
was making its final preparations, and our troops were

point in the battle. The next hair-noir wond settle the question whether or not a victorious Courselers at a rany smooth occupy and lay under contribution the States north of the Ohlo.

There was a brief luit in the firing while the rebel host was making its final preparations, and our troops were being collected in a semi-circular mass with the centre not haif a mile from the river. Our men (with the exception of the shameless skulkers) had fought bravely, but were now in a disorganized condition and it seems as if their main dependence must now be upon the guns at which Colonel Weester bad collected to check the advance of the enemy. As stated by General Grant, "their froops were massed so as to strike the main blow at our let," se that by turning it they could seize the transperis and stores. It did not occur to the enemy that this would bring their column under the guns at point-blank range. In this engagement the Taylor fired 188 shell and the Lexington about the same number, and it can be imagined what gaps were made in the enemy's ranks by our expert gunners when they were massed at the ravine for a rush upon our disorganized troops already driven nearly to the river.

There is a tradition in the Navy which will go down to josterity that the Taylor and Lexington prevented part of our army on that day from being driven into the river, and turned the enemy back when he considered that the victory was in his hands. Why General Grant Landing is not understood, as it was a most favoratic position for their use, and the 60,000 Confederates spread over a large area of ground would have offered many opportunities for them to throw in an effective free.

the division commanders, except she had, were present. The plan proposed to the conneil was to send the gunboats below Vicksburg with a sufficient number of transports, well packed with oction, to protect their bodiers and mackinery, to march the army over to Carthage, and thence transport it to the Vicksburg wide, as circumstances warranted.

This proposition was respectfully but strongly opposed by all the generals present. Sherman sent his objections—which were good ones—in writing, and McClermand, to whom Grant had spoken on the subject, wrote a letter and proposed the plan of going below as originating with himself, which was a habit this general had when anything of importance was about to be undertaken.

This plan of Grant's seemed to those around his to be fall of asnger, and they left no cioquence untired to persuade him not to undertake a move risking so much peril to his army. They arged that to move his army below Vicksburg was to cut himself off from, his case of supplies at the North, to cut his own communication and do exactly what his chemy most desired him to do, to place hunself in a position where if defeated the defeat would be overwhelming. The innabated state of the country was pointed out to him, and the difficulty of moving an army and supplies over such roads as there were. Some of the most accomplished soiders in his army, men who had won their way to fame, urged him with all the power of cloquence not to undertake this rash movement.

with all the power of eloquence not to undertake this rash movement.

Grant listened to them respectfully, and when the last had spoken he said:

"I am sorry to differ with you all, but my mind is made up; the army will move to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

When Grant was asked how he would get the transports past the batteries, he replied:

"That's the Admiral's affair. Where the Queen of the West and Switzerland can go in broad daylight, the transports can pass at night."

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

Admiral Porter describes the transformation of the hull of the Merrimac, saved from the general destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to an ironclad which, "thus equipped, officered and manned, represented at the moment the most powerful fighting ship in the world"; adding. "the Federal Government might well feel uneasy at the tidings which threatened to carry destruction all along the Northern coast." Of her commander he

She was placed under the command of Flag Officer Pranklin Buchanan, who resigned from the United States Navy where he had reaped the highest rewards that could be bestowed in time of peace. He was a man of undoubted courage and his professional ability was of the first order. Buchanan was fortunate in surrounding undoubted courage and his professional ability was of the first order. Buchanan was fortunate in surrounding himself with excellent officers, men capable of performing any naval duty, and it may be remarked that no commander was ever better, seconded by his subordinates. We had several large steam frigates at that the which might have been cut down and covered with from in much better fashion than was done in the case of the Merrimac. The department, it is true, contracted for ironelad vessels, but two of them were far behind time in building and the other was a "little nondescript" that no one in the Navy Department with the exception of Commodore Joseph Smith had any conflicted in. This vessel designed by John Erlesson, was to be paid for only in case she proved successful against the enemy's batteries, but had the steam frigates been cut down and plated we need have given little anxiety to the appearance of the Merrimac or any other vessel, and world have been first in the field with this new factor in war which was to revolutionize naval warfare.

But there are many things we cannot account for—we receive humiliation at Jirst to became to, our assistance in an emergency with "Erlesson's nondescript" to show what skill and enterprise could do in behalf of the Union.

As the Monitor of Eriesson approached completion the Nvty Department hurried the work, on learning that the Merrimac was further advanced than they had supposed.

This was in consequence of the fact that Commander David D. Porter had been sent to New-York to examine the vessel and report his opinion as to her capacity to deal with an enemy. After a thorough examination of all the details of the vessel, Commander Porter telegraphed to the Navy Department: "This is the strongest fighting vessel in the world, and can whip anything affeat," but when he returned to Washington a few days after he was langued at my a high official and a clever one at that.

"Why, man," he said, "Join Leathol predicts that Ericsson's vessel will sink as soon as she is i himself with excellent officers, men capable of perform-

bright as when his Monitor saved the honor of the unity nearly a quarter of a century ago.

TWO BRAVE MEN FACE A MOB. The following is related as an incident of the cap-

ture of New-Orleans:

It looked as if law and order could never be established in New-Orleans). What steamers had been left unburned were lying at the levee with crowds of maniacs to the level with crowds of maniacs. ashing over their docks, the men smashing in the rice

burned were lying at the leves with crowns of manager rushing over their decks, the men smashing in the rice tierces, the women scraping up what could be gathered.

What could not be carried off was thrown into the river—"The damned Yankces shan't have it," they cried. There was no way of testifying their rage to which the nob did not resort. All at once a boat was seen coming on shore with two officers sitting in the stern sheets. The others landed, faced the crowd, and waiked as steadily as if they had a thousand men at their backs.

"I want to see the Mayor," said Cartain Balley.
"I want to see the Mayor," said Cartain Balley.
"Show me where he lives." And now the crowd woks again from the brief silence that had fallen upon it, again they roared and shouted, "Down with the Yankees!" Shoot them!" Hang them to a lampost!" and they crowded around the two officers, who walked fearlessly on. In a few moments the two officers were lost sight of in the crowd, and no one in the squadron has walked coolly on in defiance of the rabble, until their determined courage won respect, even from that howing mob.

The guns of the "Hartford" were loaded with grape and canister, and as Bailey and Perkins were shut in by the crowd, the men stood at their guns ready for the first.

and canister, and as Bailey and Perkins were shut in by the crowd, the men stood at their guns ready for the first sign from the tops that harm had come to the officers to open the battery on the mob.

However no harm came to those two brave men. It must seem that there is always in an American mob some little spark of chivalry, especially where men show pluck; so it was in this case; the two officers reached the Mayor's house and were shown into the presence of

pluck; so it was in tais case; the two officers reached the Mayors, house and were shown into the presence of the Mayor, Mr. Monroe, a cool, brave gentleman, to be sure, but ruled by the mot, which has always had undue influence in New-Orleans. "We have come," said Captail Bailey to the Mayor, "to demand the surrender of New-Orleans, and that the State flag be hauled down from the public buildings and that only the United States flag be boiled there." You have the power in your own hands," replied the Mayor," and can do as you please, but I doubt if there is a man in New-Orleans who would had down that flag without bains assassmated on the spot!"

The officers having performed their mission, took their leave. The crowd had received some initimation of their demand, and on the appearance of the officers having had been saide and strong back to the levee.

SINKING OF THE HATTERAS.

SINKING OF THE HATTERAS. The fallowing is from the chapter on "The Cap-ture of Galveston; Destruction of the Westfield;

thre of Galveston; Destruction of the Westheld; Sinking of the Hatteras by the Alabama ";

In January, 1863, another disaster befell Farragut's fleet. As soon as he heard of the capture of Galveston he sent Captain Bell with the Brooklyn and six gunboats to retake the place. They had not all arrived on the 11th of January, 1863, when in the evening of that day a sail, which afterward proved to be the C. S. Alabama, appeared in the odling and Captain Bell sent the Hatteras in pursant of her. On approaching the stranger Captain Blake, of the Hatteras, halled her and asked for her name. The rophy was, "Her Majesty's steamer splinger." The Union commander then said that he would send a boat, and one was immediately lowered and shoved off from the ship's side. At this moment the stranger opened his broadside upon the Hatteras from a distance of only 100 yards, with terrible effect. The Hatteras, though taken by surprise, returned the fire with spirit and both ressels steamed ahead, leaving the boat benind. The action was a short one, and ended disastrously for the Federal vessel, as her light howitzers were no match for the armament of the Alabama isix rides in crossille and one pivot gun), and tae Hatteras soon went to the bottom. Her crew was picked up by the enemy and the latter steamed away.

The appearance of the Alabama on the coast created much excitement. No doubt she came with the intention of captaring the small blockading force on the Southern coast, where no very large vessels were maintained. As soon as the flashes of the guns were seen from the Brooklyin she gut under way and steamed in that direction, but did not discover anything until the next morning, when

Admiral Porter frankly notes the weak condition of the Navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and in ong dissertation as frankly states what should have been the policy of the Government. The following extracts are taken from the sum of his con-

elusions:
At the outbreak of the great rebellion our Navy not in a condition to render that assistance which the occasion demanded; the larger portion of it was em-

"their troops were massed as as to strike the many or at our lett," se that by turning it they could seize the ransperia and stores. It did not occur to the enemy that this would bring their column under the guns at point-blank range. In this engagement the point-blank range. In this engagement the number, and it can be imagined what gaps were made in the enemy's ranks by our expert gunbers when they were massed at the ravine for a rush upon our disorganized troops already driven nearly to the river.

There is a tradition in the Away which will go down to posterity that the Taylor and Laxington prevented part of our army on that day from being driven into the river, and turned the enemy back when he considered that the victory was in his hands. Why General Grant did not have a large number of gurboats at Pittsourg Landing is not understood, as it was a most favorable, position for their use, and the 60,000 Confederaces spread over a large area of ground would have offered many opportunities for them to throw in an effective fire.

THE VICKSBURG COUNCIL OF YAAR.

This historian gives the following sketch of a council of war on which hung the fate of the Union Army investing Vicksburg, the grit and determined will and final decision of the general of that army being opposed to every one of his counselors:

Having consulted with Admiral Porter regarding the possibility of passing the batteries at Vicksburg with a sufficient number of transports, well packed with cotton, was to send the gunboats below Vicksbury with a sufficient number of transports, well packed with cotton, and the following sketch of the control of the council of the council of war on which his mind was made and the favorable provided to the council of war on which his mind was made and the favorable provided to the council of war on which his mind was made and the favorable provided to the council of war on which his mind was made and the favorable provided to the council of war on which his mind was made and the favorable provided to the favora

tem of blockade which was called for by all European Nations with which the South had held commercial relations. The Southern people once recognized as beliggerents, it was necessary to close their perits, and the system of blockade resorted to is unparaticed in the navai records of the world, reaching as it dol, along the entire sweep of our Atiantic and Guif coasts, from the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

So efficiently was the blockade maintained and so greatly was it improved, that foreign states can who at the beginning of the war did not hesinate to pronounce the blockade of nearly three thousand miles of coast a moral impossibility twelve months after its establishment were forced to admit that the proofs of the blockade were so comprehensive and conclusive that no objections to it could be made.

It is true they would point to the number of blockade runners that cluded the vigilance of our vessels, out they were fairly started with the number of fast stemers which were constantly failing into our hands, and which the Government often bought and equipped for employment in capturing blockade runners. These latter were built in large numbers in England with much profit to the ship-yards of that country, but generally as fast as they were built they were picked up by the happroved craisers under command of some caregetic naval officers and their loss was so greatly left by the Southern people that they were at times very much hampered if not crippled thereby.

What the loss to the Confederacy was and how severely injured they were in their resources from abroad by the activity and energy of the Navy, will appear from the mention of the fact that during the war, 1,119 prizes were brought in, of which number 210 were fast steamers.

There were also 355 vessels burned, sunk, driven on shore, or otherwise destroyed—a total of 1,501. The value of these vessels and their carges, according to a low estimate, was equal to thirty milions of dollars. They were condemned for amounts equal to twenty-eight

IMPORTING IRISH FLAX SPINNERS. Among the arrivals by the steamship City of

Richmond at Castle Garden yesterday were a group of ten healthy young Irish girls who appeared troubled over some difficulty among themselves. Superintendent

over some difficulty among themselves. Superintendent Jackson found that they had signed contracts to come to this country from Beifast and work in a flax mill at Green wich, N. Y. This is in direct violation of the law recently passed by Congress to prevent the importation of cheap labor by contract.

Marian Hawton, one of the young women, made an affidavit that she had signed a contract with Dunbar & McMasters, whose flax mill she was employed in Beifast, to come and work in their mills in Green wich for 14 shillings and 8 pence a week. If all was satisfactory, she was to receive after a stipulated time, two shillings more a week. From this was to be deducted her board at eight shillings a week, and her passagemoney at the rate of two shillings a week. These wages are at the rate of a little more than three dollars a week. All the glris confirmed the statement and said that they made shillar contracts with Dunbar & McMasters. The contracts, as reported by the girls were to contitue from eighteen months to three years. None of them had copies of their contracts. Superintendent Jackson reported the case to the United States District-Autorney for investigation. The law provides a penalty of \$1,000 in each case of a violation of this act on those who import the cheap labor.

SERMONS BY COLORED BAPTISTS.

Mt. Olivet Church, in West Fifty-third-st., was crowded yesterday when sermons were delivered by members of the New-England Colored Baptist Missionmembers of the New-England Colored Baptist Missionary Convention. In the evening the Rev. R. Spiller, of Norfolk, Va., talked of missionary matters, in the afternoon the Rev. R. N. Fairfax spoke on ministerial education, and in the evening the Rev. T. D. Miller, of Philadelphia, preached a doctrinal sermon. Mr. Miller stirred his congregation greatly by likening Christ to a father who saves his child from a watery grave. His description of the drowning sinner was extremely vivid, and wrought on the imagination of his hearers to the extent of causing many to utter cestatic exclamations. The convention will finish its labors to-day.

---A First-st. lady yesterday, after a most vexations search for her new patent steel wire busile, found her ten year old hopeful with it in the street. It was serving as a baseball catcher's mask.—[Macon Telegraph.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S SERMON TO THE SENIOR CLASS-FAITH AND FIDELITY. NEW-HAVEN, June 21.-President Porter preached the baccalaureate sermon this morning, in Battell Chapel taking his text from II Peter, v. 8: "And besides this, giving all diligence, add to your edge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity. For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be oarren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." The preacher said in part:

shall neither be carren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." The preacher said in part:

Matthew Arnold, in his fine essay on Mareus Aurelius, raised the interesting question whether the imperial yet gentic Stoic had ever encountered the Christian sect which was persecuted during his reign in any such way as to understand its characteristic spirit and aims, and ventures the suggestion that this was impossible, clee his attention could not but have been arrested by the notioness of the one, while his heart would have been tauched by the gentleness of the other. A Christianized Stoic would have expounded his new faith in terms not unlike these which we find in the first chapter of this epistic. We might imagine the Master of the world to have entered a Christian assembly, and to have listened to an exposition of whee faith from a thoughtful believer; and he done so, he would have heard a philosophy of his stadiar to what we find in this chapter. We call this a philosophy of life, yet it is none the less a philosophy because it is a philosophy, and is none the less a philosophy because it is a gospel, for it states the old problems which had veryed the carrest thinkers from the beginning, and solves them more satisfactorily than was ever done before. It is pre-eminently a practical philosophy, recognizing the fact that the world is reking with avernution, through lust, and that deliverance is promised through the love and gratitude which its great promises call forth. This love and gratitude impols to a peculiar kind of life, sketched in promisent features of duty—the Christian idea of a successful life. First of all this life is founded upon fath. The direction, add to your faith virtue, or, as the revised version has it, in your faith virtue, or, as the revised version has it, in your faith virtue, or, of the fact that the second recomise faith as co-ordinate with other virtues, but derives from faith these various excelences of character. Faith is the root from

we cannot matter of that future life. We have no data for scientific theorizing to work upon or for the imagination to findate into brilliant phantamam. But we know that we shall be like Him whom we now live for, for we shall see Him as lie is. It is out solor truth to believe that he who has served his Master in loving allegiance shall respond with fervent consecration to the distinct manifescations of Christ to his astonished vision. It is equally rational to believe that to those who have anticipated the atmosphere of that life by large inspirations it shall be homelize from the first. It is possible, may, more, it is rational to believe that this will be a fact. To be assured of this hope has been the trumph of Christian philosophy. The strangest of all the facts of our moders hie is that then of science and culture are so ready to fling away their immerizality at the first challence of its proof, and to dispense with its proof and to make the proof and to dispense with its proof and to make the proof and to dispense with its proof and its comfort at the mere suggestions of a triumph of Christian philosophy. The straugest of all the facts of our moders his state then of science and culture are so ready to flug away their immortainty at the first challence of its proof, and to dispense with its inspiration and its comfort at the mere suggestions of a Materialism which is far from being demonstrated and an Agnosticism woose dogmatism has the air of anything rather tuan modest doubt. But that our new stores should part so readily with its inspirations at the suggestions of improved hypotheses, betokens greater heartlessness of feeling than profounduses of insight. Young gentlemen of the graduating class: If it is natural and reasonable to frame an ideal of the future and to exalt such an ideal to a hope and promise, it is reasonable for you. These eventful days draw very definite liess in your life. They sharply and distinctly terminate the past and as positively hide the future. As you look over the boundary that divides the two, looking backward, you see a distinct picture, crowded with well-remembered events, gay and bright on the one hand, dark and sombre on the other, but in all its character strains being and energetic individual and social life. As you look forward to the future it is hidden from you by a curtain beneath which and through which you cannot look. In vain do you attempt even to draw in outline the scenes that await you, to forecast the employments, the friends, the loves, the sorrows, the loys, the successes and disappointments that are to make up your life. But you are control the purpose that shall characterize that and and, in see far, determine the life is and first and fleryent faith in the Christ who is accepted by all noble souls as the ideal of human excellence, by faith in whom as the living and real Christ all Christendom is now moving forward to nobler and higher achievements! Shall your faith be seen that fruithiness of life in any form depends on the energy of the individual faith, and that faith depends upon the fidelity with which the convictions are

THE STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. COMMENCEMENT DAY EXERCISES-FARMERS INTER-ESTED IN THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

MANSFIELD, Conn., June 21.-This vidage was in a state of excitement on Friday. The occasion being the most notable one of the year. The Storrs Agricultural College, which is the only institution of the kind in the State, held its commencement, and the State kind in the State, nour its commencement, and the State
officials were present and took part in the speech making that closed the exercises. Mansfield was the birthplace of the Storrs family, to two members of which this
school owes its existence. Four years ago it was opened to students and its prosperity has been phenomenal. Its facilities are now too limited to accommodate all who desire to enjoy its advantages, and the presence of the Governor, ex-Speaker Simonds, Mr. Joselyn and others at the commencement was due, in a measure, to the fact that the Legislature next winter will have to vote a suitable appropriation to enable it to do all the good that it is capable of doing. The farm and school build-ings were given to the State by Augustus Storrs, of ings were given to the State by Augustus Storrs, of Brooklyn, who owns the family homestead at Mansfield, and lives there in summer. Charles Storrs gave liberally to the sensor and took great pride and pleasure in it. The trusiers are Governor Henry B. Harrison; president, F. Ratchford Starr; vice-president, T. S. Gold; secretary and auditor, J. P. Barstow; treasurer, S. O. Vinton; auditor, Professor S. W. Johnson; directors of Connecticut Experiment Station, J. B. Oleott, J. M. Hubbard and E. H. Hyde. The latter was appointed by the Board of Agriculture.

There are three professors, all of whom reside in the school, and at the last session twenty-live pupils were instructed in those branches of natural science which have a direct useful bearing upon New-England farming. The essays of the graduating class were upon such subjects as "Bees and their Management." "Force on the Farm" "The Glimatic Influence of the Forcet," The Formation of Soils," "Insects Injurious to the Garden," and "Progressive Agriculture." They were

excellent and instructive papers, reflecting great credit upon Professor Koons, the principal, and his assistants, Professor Washburn and Chamberlaiu. The school is supplied with apparatus to illustrate the most important facts of chemistry and physics, and there is a biological laboratory and also a cabinet containing a representation of the rocks, ores and minerals of the State. The library has recently received an addition of several hundred volumes, presented by Mrs. Charles Storrs, of Brookiyn, and it now constains upward of 1,000 volumes of standard books of reference, scientific and agricultural. The school is in sue of the most picturesque regions of Connecticut, and in a few years will be the pride of the State. Its presence at Mansfield has awakened renewed interest in agriculture throughout this part of the State and the farmers are proud of the attention it has attracted in other states.

On commencement day they came from great distances and in throngs to hear the exercises, and there was an eathuslastic interest manifested which is rarely exhibited in staid New-England over anything.

The large conserver just outside of the town was the gift of Charles Storrs, whose generosity is noted in the many monuments be creeted in both the old and the new cemeteries to the different members of the family. On the highest peak of the hill, on which the burying-ground is situated, stands the lofty granite shaft erected by Charles Storrs in memory of his parents and their sons, and near it is the grave, made in September last, of this beloved and lamented citizen of Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MAN WHOM THE BIBLE DESCRIBES AS AN

ADVOCATE OF LEARNING. HARTFORD, Conn., June 21.—Trinity College baccaleureate sermon was preached at Christ Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, from the Acts,

the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, from the Acts, xxii, 3. The preacher said in part:

This is the Language of an educated man, flourishing his diploma in the face of the assembled forces of his Nation and betraying a consciousness of theweight and value of what we should call a liberal education. It is the first time in the records of the Holy Book that such a consciousness finds utterance; and, like all clee in that most natural Book, it marks our era and reveals a conviction of new relations between the common affairs of life and the weight and value of education in directing them. I do not mean to force the language of the text. I do not force it when I claim that it is the first utterance of a power that was destined to take the might lead to the cut with a direction of mankind, in making life better and heaven nearer—namely, the sound confidence in the might and value of education.

The preacher went on to call attention to the fact that

not many years before these words were spoken, the Roman Empire had reached its educated culmination; and, tracing out its development in part, he claimed that, after all, the first substantial recognition of the continuity of a learned race, of the general education of continuity of a learned race, of the general education of
the whole race by preserving all the gens of the past
and resetting them from time to time, can be traced directly to the principles and necessities of the men of
Juliea. St. Paul was announcing the triumphs that
have since followed the combination in single men or in
classes of men, of the education of the mind under the
supremacy of the conscience. Gradually the stream
wound along, through darker times and with apparent
returns upon the consecutifithe conception that the
educated man shall be such by two titles—one of conscience and the other of learned training—has come
down to us from the Cross. A second change has
sunk into the heart of society as far as it is
Coristman, that it shall be learned. All the arts and
sciences waited the expeciments of men whose object
was to testify to the Ideal Man growing up to sight in
all the ages, and in each growing out of the accidental

of a new life.

A plea for the right estimate of the value of the classics and of the study of them as a duty followed, and the preacher closed with the address to the graduating

THE SERMON AT UNION COLLEGE. SCHENECTADY, June 21 (Special) .- The Rev. Dr. E. Cobb, of Albany, formerly the pastor of the church at Augusta, Me., which Mr. Blaine attended, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Union College this evening. His theme was "The Ever-

Union College this evening. His theme was "The Everlasting Year." He said in part:

When Paul declared that Christ was the Universal Yea, he declared that all things end in love. The theme was be limitated by a story. A man starts out to ascend a high mountain. He leaves the valley and is lost at once in the forcets of the foot hills. He can no longer see the top. The journey is laborious. Everything is against him. This is the "everlasting no," and many men never get beyond it, but he who pushes up sees the masses of the mountain rising before him. The air is cooler at every step, this horizon broadens. When he at last reaches the summit, everything is clear. The ferest which was se hard to traverse lies far away. Everything is positive and definite. This is the "everlasting yea." This little earth lies cradled in the bosom of eternal love. We doubt and hazo and dream and stretch out our hands to science. Young men, be not perplexed with the statements of unbelievers. Doubts have passed over the earth for ages, as often as the clouds, and have been as nothing out the passing shadows. When you have learned the universal affirmation, you have the secret of the divine man. Young men, nothing is more easily discovered than the true man. You need never explain yourself. Good men are on the positive side, but he men and the negative side, but he won young men could slip in so broad and fair a path. See to it how you choose your path.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 21.-The exercises of commencement week at Penusylvania College began of commencement week at Feins, and the commencement week at Feins, and the college, delivered the baccalaureate sermen to the graduating class, taking his text from Luke ix., 51. This evening the Rev. L. Kuliman, of Baltimore, delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian

MR. PENTECOST ON PARENTAL DISCIPLINE-DIFFER-

ING WITH SOLOMON. The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost preached last evening in St. Paul's Evangelical Church, in West Thirty-fourth-st., on "Parental Authority." He said in

what is the authority of a parent over a child? Is it to whip, to scold, to beat his calld? I answer No. He is the spiritual guide, the moral trainer only, and while this thought should not cause parents to deal with their children. In any weak or vaciliating spirit, it of necessity shuts out all idea of harshness and severity. Parents make a fatal mistake when they attempt to make their will the supreme law for their children. Nine out of ten fathers will whip the child and say, "Do this, because I tell you to." They think that they are upleid by the Scriptures in this doctrine and point to the remark of Solomon about. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," but there are many thinks in the Scriptures that are not right and not true and Solomon was about as far wrong in this celebrated saying as when he look to himself 700 wives. Neither proceeding is defensible and as for the doctrine of subordinating your child's will to your own to my mind it is an infraous heresy. If anything ever was untrue it is that.

Seek rather to reason with your children. God never intended that you should subdue his or her will to your own. Their wills are as sacred as your own. Try kindness and reason and it will accomplish more than blows. The after memories of blows attuck by a parent have often finged with bitterness the lives of both. It destroys the most holy and the sweetest relationship of earth, it ingraits in the child the principle that can be implanted in his mind. Remember also that God has placed in the of-pring the nature of its parent, and it is monstrous injustice to flog your child for what he has most undoubtedly inherited from you. Parents, ecase to torture your innocent young and try rather to lead them in the way of right and gentiones, as He did who said. "Safer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." What is the authority of a parent over a child ! Is it to

MR. TALMAGE'S SUMMER WARNINGS.

MR. TALMAGE'S SUMMER WARNINGS.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning Mr. Talmage preached his farewell sermon previous to his vecation. He took for his text "Go ye yourselves apart into a desort place and rest awhile." Mark, vi., 31; and in the course of his sermon said: "Here Christ is advising his apo sties to take a vacation. They had lived an exhaustive as well a useful life, and He tells them now they would better get into the country. When six weeks ago standing in this place with all the energy I could command I advocated the saturday afternoon holiday I did not know that it would so soon and generally be realized. Irejoice to know that more people this summer will have opportunities for recreation than on previous summers. The orchestra baton has sireally been tapped on the mass stand of the seasible notel green, and the lawn is about bedecking itself in festive array. Glad and I that so many people in our fagged-out American life are going to have rest. I believe in watering places! Let not merchants begradge their clerks, the patients begrudge their doctor or the congregation begrudge to their pastor a season of inoccupation.

"While I have many congratulations to offer I have also this morning to give you some plain unmistakable warnings in regard to July and August temptations. In the first place let me cauthon you against the temptation while would have you leave your piety at home. You will send your dog and canary to be taken care of for the summer, but you leave your religion in a room with the bilinds drawn down. Then you will be tempted to such places making a sort of show, where they hear the misieter give a 'crack' sermon, containing a collection of all the exuberances of a year's discourses. Worshippers with thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds on their hands drop a cent line the poor-box. The doxology is sung, the benediction pronounced and the farce is sunded. One of the hardest things I have tried is to be good at a watering place. I many of them the misieter give a 'crack' se

MINISTERS OFF FOR THE SUMMER. CHURCHES TO BE CLOSED AND REPAIRED

MORE OPEN THAN USUAL THIS SUMMER-WHERE THE PREACHERS WILL REST. With the first warm breath of summer the

congregations in the city churches begin to thin and the ministers' families pack their trunk and look forward to ministers lamines past test that and country to fresh air and country fields. Fewer pastors will go to Europe this year than usual; many of the iprincipal churches will close only for a few weeks during the hottest weather, and some not at all.

The Rev. Dr. Charles 'H. Parkhurst, of the Madi

Square Presbyterian Church, sailed on June 13 on the Germanic to pass the summer in Northern Europe. His church is undergoing thorough repair meanwhile.

Dr. John Hall does not leave the city except for a few days, and services w'll be held nearly all summer in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Crosby will pass the warm weather at Pine Hill, in the Catskills, and the Rev. William Stephenson will preach in the Fourth Avenue Church during July and

August. The Memorial Presbyterian Church will be closed from next Sunday until September 13, and Dr. C. S. Robinson will make his summer visit to Clifton Springs. The Rev. F. H. Marling will sail for Europe on July 1,

and his church, the Fourteenth Street Preabyterian, will

be closed in August.

Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., as usual, will take his fish ing-rod, after preaching through July, \$to Moosehead Lake; the Brick Church will continue open.

The Rev. Edward M. Deems, of the Westminster Church, will go to the Adirondacks. Dr. S. D. Alexander, of the Phillips Memorial Church, will fill his own pulpit during the summer.

Dr. S. M. Hamilton, of the Scotch Caurch, will go to
the Catskills and his church will be open until August.

The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, of the North Presbyterian Church, will pass a short vacation in August at

Hoversville, N. Y.
The Rev. Dr. Erakine N. Wuite, of the West Twentythird Street Church, sailed for Europe last Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Worrall, of the Thirteenth Street Church, expects to make a trip over the Atlantic.

Assistant Bishop Potter will continue his duties during he summer in the city with only short intervals sence. The Trinity parish churches will continue open during

The Trinity parish churches will continue open during the entire summer.

Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's, will spend a month at the house of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd in Asbury Park, officiating at services there. The Church of the Incarnation is undergoing repair, and the Rev. Arthur Brooks, its rector, will be absent this month and July.

The Holy Trinity Church will remain open all summer; the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Watkins, its rector, will go for a few weeks to Ocean Beach. N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Omission, of the Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave., is greatly improved in health this summer. His church will be closed only in August and he will pass several weeks at Saratoga and in Canada.

health this summer. His church will be closed only in Aurust and he will pass several weeks at Saratoga and in Canada.

Dr. Edward B. Coe, of the Collegiate Church at Fifthave. and Forty-eighth-st., will go to Sheiter Island during July and August.

Dr. Taibot W. Chambers, of the Middle Dutch Church, having completed his labors on the Bible revision, will pass the summer quietly at Raritan, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, of the South Reformed Church, preaches every Sunday but passes the week at Newport.

"The Rev. Carlos Martyn's handsome new church on Broadway and Sixty-eighth-st. will not be completed until September. Mr. Martyn will make a Western trip. Dr. E. A. Beed, of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, will go to the Berkshire Hills.

A number of Baptist ministers in New-York and its vicinity are bicyclists, and several of them will join the excursion of ministers which is to make a trip by wheel through Northern New-York and Canada. The new. Dr. R. S. MacArthar, of the Calvary Baptist Church, will continue his work during the summer, snatching a few days each week to spend with his family at Ballston, N. Y., and it Block island.

The Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will be close for several week, and Dr. Armitage will pass the vacation with

The Rev. Merritt Hulburd, of the Washington Square Church, will go for several weeks to New-England. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernack, will visit his old home in England this summer; the Tabernacle will be closed for several weeks.

The Pilgrum Congregational Clurch, Harlem, will unite with the Church of the Paritans and the Harlem Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. Samuel H. Virgia will pass several weeks at the White Mountains.

THE RARROUR WILL CONTEST. A cable dispatch from Dublin a few days ago announced that a Court there had rendered a decision in be contest over the estate of the late Thomas Barbour the linen thread manufacturer of Paterson, N. J. dispatch said that the decision was in favor of "the widow and daughter" of the testator. Mr. Barbour had no daughter, and the dispatch was supposed to mea that the widow and son, William Barbour, who had mad

that the widow and son, William Barbour, who had made common cause against the sisters of the dead man, had succeeded in having the Court set aside the most recent will, which is known as the Irish will. It appears, however, from trustworthy advices received in Paterson from private sources, that the cable news agency was entirely at fault as to the main fact, and that the decision was really in favor of Thomas Barbour's sisters and archinst William Barbour and his mother, and that the Irish will was sustained and the testator adjudged to have been mentally capable when he made it. The actual amount at stake in the contest is about \$100,000, that being the amount which the testator left to his sisters in the will which has been sustained. The balance of the estate, estimated at about \$1,000,000, will go to William Barbour, with an annual provision for his mother. The preceding will, which has been offered for probate in Paterson, has substantially the same provisions, with the exception of the bequest to the sisters in ireland, and a still earlier will, cancelled by will No. 2, is in existence, and is practically the same as the one upon which the widow and son base their claims. No one of this side the water seems to know whether an appeal will be taken, or what the further proceedings will be The members of the family are all in Europe.

RESCUED FROM A SUBMERGED YACHT. The steamer Columbia left Rockaway Beach on her last trip at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She on her last trip at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had gone on her course about taree-quarters of an hour when the pilot sighted a sloop yacht completely submerged, with a man sitting on the stern. Each wave rolled completely over him, and it seemed as if he most go down every moment. The Columbia was quickly stopped and a life book was swing from the davits and manned by First Mate J. M. Johnson and a crew of four men, who pulled to the drifting sloop. A large crowd was on the steamer and cheered instity at the plucky efforts of the crew. The half-drowned man was taken aboard and Captain Holton furnished him with restoratives and dry clothes. He gave his name as E. P. Mott, of Bath, L. I., and said that he was taking his boat from Far Rockaway when she was swamped.

SSS

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METAL POISON.

I am a coppersuith by trade, and during a series of years my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonder ful amount of metal poison. Having a scrottleus tendency

my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonder ful amount of metal poison. Having a scrothlous tenicoef from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood till my whole system because infected. I was treated with the old remedies of mercary and ichide potassium. Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in my my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in hed for over a year with mercarial rheumanism. My joints were all awollen, and I lost the use of my arms and legt, and became helpless as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bean. A friend, who has proved a friend infleed, ured me try Swift's Spenia, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged me, but I secure a few bottles, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the mellicine was to bring the poison to the sufface, and I broke out all over in running sores. They sometime and my skin cleared of. My knees, which has become twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My areas and hands are right again, and can use them without pain. The entire distributed in the state of the mellicine was the same that are mile to an area of the whole area mile to my my men and hands are right again, and can use them without pain. The entire distributed in the same of the whole areas and the supplies as a first and the same and hands are supplied as of yore. My areas and hands are supplied as a first again, and can use them without pain. The entire distributed in the same and hands are supplied as a first and the same and the s size, and are supple as of yore. My areas and hands are right again, and can use them without parm. The entire allease has left all parts of the body save two ulers on any wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from loag confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medical is bringing me out of the greatest trial of my life, and I can not find words sufficient to express my appreciation of in virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 9, 1885.

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